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VICTORS, \$55.00
STEARNS, \$50.00
IMPERIAL, \$40.00
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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 66

VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

TEA SETS
CHAFING DISHES
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TEA KETTLES
TUREENS
VEGETABLE DISHES
BAKE DISHES
NUT BOWLS
FRUIT DISHES.

We are showing a very extensive line of the above goods, finished in Satin, Fancy Engraved or Burnished. The Burnished Goods are in demand at present.

See the Hard Metal Goods.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Telephone 675, JEWELLERS, 47 Gov't St.

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Original Package Teas

Always the Same.
Sold by all Teamen and Grocers.

N.B.—These teas do not owe their success to green paint and whitewash advertising, but simply to excellence of flavor.

HUDSON'S BAY COY
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Cuts Cuts Cuts....

Cut in salaries, cut in rates, cut in prices. Don't cut us; if you do you will get hurt in your pocket.

Navel Oranges.....25c. per doz
Codfish Blocks, Strips and Whole 10c. lb
New Jams.....5 lb. pails 50c
Owl Milk.....3 tins 25c
Eastern Herrings.....25c. box
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, Always Fresh and Reliable.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE.... **OUTFITTING**

WILSON BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
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We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

AUCTION.
W. T. HARDAKER
Will sell, under instructions, at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,
FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2 p.m.,
DESIRABLE FURNITURE,
Horse, 2 Buggies, Harness and Gent's Saddle. Further particulars Thursday.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION: SALE,
RALPH GURTON
Will sell on
Wednesday March 1st at 2 p.m.
The whole of the Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, 3 Bedroom Sets, Bedding, Handsome Oak Sideboard, American Organ, Domestic Sewing Machine, Lady's Bicycle, Lawn Mower, New Rubber Hose, etc.
On view morning of sale.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!—\$1.25 per sack, best Hungarian patent; and a fine lot of cutting pointees. At Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. CO.
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

HAY! HAY! HAY!!!
CHOICE TIMOTHY * Also **Gow Hay Cheap**
BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD.
R. P. RITHE & COMPY
LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three * Brandy**
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, * STRONG BAKERS**

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LARGE REDUCTIONS IN ALL LINES.
J. WENGER, 90 GOV'T STREET.

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES.
Ask for Chase & Sanborns Seal Brand
Coffee in 1 or 2 pound Tins. All Grocers Keep it.

The Stock Exchange
17 TROUNCE AVE.
Own private wires; 250 telegrams per day.
New York Stocks
Chicago Wheat and Provisions
Mining Shares For Sale

We quote for to-day:

Okanagan (1,000)	11
Athabasca (1,000)	51
Dardanelles (5,000)	17½
Noble Five (1,000)	30
Rambler-Cariboo (2,000)	42
Waterloo (3,000)	14½
Evening Star (2,000)	63
Van Anda (5,000)	63½
Fontenoy (old, 15) 2,000	18

\$55.00
is the 1899 price of popular "20 year old"
Rambler
Bicycles.
When that fact is settled, no other wheel of any sort is worth more.
INSPECTION OF RAMBLERS INVITED.
No Obligation Incurred.
WEILER BRO'S.
Sell Rambler.

MINING SHARES
It is to be regretted that there is
No Stock Exchange
In Victoria; but we beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

GUTHBERT & COMPY.
Mining and General Brokers.
15 and 17 Trounce Avenue. Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Code: Bedford, McNeil and Clough's.

Sheffield Cutlery Store
If you want A. I....
RAZORS, KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES, SCISSORS, KITCHEN KNIVES, CARVERS, Etc.,
We can supply you. See the variety.
Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

AUCTION
I am instructed by proprietors of Commercial hotel to sell on the premises, corner DOUGLAS AND CORMORANT STREET, at 2 p.m.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 2nd,
the entire contents of this well known hotel, namely, 16 Bedrooms, Fine Parlor Suite, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Kitchen and Scullery, Carpets, Mattings, Oilcloth, Bed Sets, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Curtains, Blinds, High Back Dining Chairs, Card Tables, Clocks, Plants, Oil Paintings, Dining Tables, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Blankets and all Bedding, Stoves, Garden Hose, Fine Parlor Organ, etc., etc.
Also at same time and place, 50 acres land, part of section 67, Metcalfe district.
Terms cash. **W. JONES, Auctioneer.**

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Dundee	35
Fontenoy	20
Noble Five	30
Rambler-Cariboo	42
Little Cariboo	14½
Dardanelles	17½
Gopher	03
Monte Christo	14½
Virginia	52
Waterloo	11
Deer Park	12

WANTED.
We can pay 18 cents for any part up to 20,000 Iron Colt. Two months ago we recommended Victorians to buy Iron Colt at 9½ cents.
List your stocks with us. For other quotations call at our office.
A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

ASSAY OFFICE,
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. Cowell, R.A., F.G.S.
Assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.
Terms cash.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL
Chief Justice Strong's Narrow Escape—Mr. Mulock Making His Staff Work.

Another M. P. Demands Dr. Guay's Promised Job—The First Gin Distillery.

Mr. Sifton at Last Helps Yukon Staff to Resist Temptation to Dishonesty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Mr. Sifton, desiring to weaken opposition criticism at the coming session, has at last decided on a policy which has been urged upon him for months past by Conservative speakers and newspapers. An order-in-council is to be passed prohibiting government officials from acquiring an interest, directly or indirectly, in any mining claims, timber lands or townships, under penalty of speedy dismissal from the public service.

The department of inland revenue has been advised of the opening in the province of Quebec of the first gin distillery in the Dominion. The promoters have fitted up their establishment with the most modern machinery and have brought from Holland a distiller of wide experience and great ability.

The High Commissioner has sent a communication to the department of trade and commerce, pointing out that a good market exists in England for wood-mel or wood flour, which is used as an absorbent for nitro-glycerine in the manufacture of various explosives. A finer grade is also required for the manufacture of the kind of linoleum known as "inlaid."

Dr. Rinfret, M. P., is looking for a job. He wants the superintendency of the Gross Island quarantine station, which had been promised the M. P. for Lewis, Dr. Guay, who died last week.

Sir Charles Tupper will spend the greater portion of the week in Western Ontario in organization work. "The People's Journal," Montreal, otherwise James McShane, ex-M. P. P. and ex-mayor, is an applicant for the postmastership vacated by Mr. Dansereau.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association is to be held on the 5th of April. Capt. Helmer, of the 43rd Battalion, Hull, is being boomed for the adjutancy of the Bisley team. The command is likely to go to the Maritime Provinces.

Major Basil Bell, of the 43rd, who died on Saturday, was buried to-day with military honors, the four local corps all participating. He was an alderman for Rideau ward, and the city council also attended as a body.

While Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong was being driven to the Supreme Court this morning the horses ran away and brought the hack into collision with a street car at the crossing of Albert and Kent street. The car was derailed and one of the hack horses was killed, but the Chief Justice stepped from the hack unhurt, although he has since suffered from the mental shock, as he is 74 years old.

There is great tribulation in the post office department because the hours of work have been made 9:30 to 5:30, an increase of an hour and a half daily.

WEST INDIAN VISITATION.
Islands Almost Overwhelmed by the Sea—Great Loss of Life and Property.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—Further advices from the Cayman islands, situated 150 miles from here, as to the terrible storm of February 13 and 14, say that it was the longest and most severe in the memory of the inhabitants, the seas almost overwhelming the islands. Throughout the entire two days the wind was working general destruction.

The full extent of the fatalities is not yet reported, but it is known that about 20 persons are missing.

SIX KILLED.
Berne, Feb. 27.—Six men were killed last night by a dynamite explosion at the Eiger tunnel works.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.** All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

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Successor to
Lowenberg Harris & Co.
FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, and INSURANCE AGENT
Rents and Interest Collected.
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Open Day and Night. Telephone 429.
J. E. PAINTER,
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
* Wood and Coal at Current Prices *
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cornmarket street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

KIPLING'S ILLNESS.
Made the Occasion for Many Complimentary References—The Patient No Worse.

London, Feb. 27.—The curious developments in Mr. Kipling's illness have caused widespread anxiety and pain in England. Extraordinary interest is manifested on every side, in fact the entire nation seems to be placed in suspense by the alarming news from New York. The Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Kipling's death would be a national calamity. Only in his thirty-fourth year he has done what has been permitted to very few young men to do in this or any other age. He has re-invigorated the close of the century with a fresh and masculine note and has given back to his contemporaries faith in their own ideals. In the midst of such effeminate and decadent literature Kipling has been vigorous, hopeful and alert.

The Daily News says that the serious news from Kipling's bedside will be read with anxious concern in every part of the Empire, for whatever else he may have done or failed to do he is himself the doing more than any living writer to bring home a knowledge of England and what she stands for in the world.

The Daily Mail says that during the last few years Kipling has come to hold the glorious position of laureate of the Anglo-Saxon race.

New York, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Kipling went out driving at five o'clock with Mr. Doubleday and remained out an hour. It was the first time in two days that she left the bedside of her husband. That she considered Mr. Kipling's condition warranted her leaving him for a short time was regarded as a hopeful sign. The following bulletin was issued at 6:45 o'clock: "Mr. Kipling has held his own throughout the day."

TOO MUCH ELECTRICITY
An Overcharge Bursts the Bulbs and Sets Many Fine Residences on Fire.

Families Barely Escape in Night Clothes—Quarter Million Gone in Few Minutes.

By Associated Press.
New Orleans, Feb. 27.—An overcharge of electricity started fires in several of the finest residences in New Orleans, which were provided with electric light, at an early hour yesterday morning, destroying several of them.

The first fire was at the residence of Mr. Lawrence Stern, on St. Charles avenue. The bulbs burst and the house was set on fire at a dozen places at the same time. It was impossible to save anything, the family escaping in their night clothes. The Stern residence was of marble and one of the handsomest in the city. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Soon the residences of J. B. Hobson and James Legendre were in flames from the same cause. In the Hobson house the flames started in three stories at the same time, and nothing could be done by the fire department. The loss on the house was \$35,000 and \$35,000 on the furniture.

The residence of Mr. Robert J. Wood, at Octavia and Pitt streets, then burned. Fires also occurred at several other residences, but the prompt action of the brigade in cutting the electric wires saved them.

The total loss will reach \$250,000.

FRENCH AND BRAZILIANS.
Dispute of the Boundary Commissioners Led to the Fighting of Which More Is Promised.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—Further advices from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that additional French troops have been despatched to Comani because the government received information that a strong body of Brazilians were proceeding up the river. It is presumed the French troops went to meet them. Every effort is being made to suppress official news, but private advices received from fugitive settlers say that the present state of affairs is due to the Brazilians who attacked the Frenchmen and forced the latter to act in self-defence after a hot dispute between the commissioners, from which the Brazilians hastily withdrew and removed their camp. In the collision a few men were killed and some were wounded on both sides. The camps, it appears, subsequently maintained a watchful peace while awaiting instructions. The natives are said to be preparing to join in the fighting if hostilities are renewed, which is causing the foreign settlers to flee from the disturbed district, abandoning their property.

B
B B

BRIAR PIPES,
BEST BRAND KNOWN.
Some Novelties in this above at
HARRY SALMON'S
Cor. Yates and Government Street's

APPEALED TO LONDON.
Japanese Authorities Will Further Protest Against Restrictions Upon Their Laborers.

Expectation That Ottawa Government Will Veto Act at Suggestion of London.

Canadian Products About to Be Granted Preferential Tariff by Japan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Hon. S. Simezu, Japanese consul for Canada, has cabled to the minister of foreign affairs at Tokyo and Japanese Minister Kato at London the gist of the reply of Finance Minister Cotton to the request of the Dominion government that certain anti-Japanese legislation be rescinded, and has followed the cable message with a lengthy communication covering the whole question. Mr. Shimizu said to the Colonist correspondent to-day:

"I think that the British Columbia government in legislating against Japanese laborers has acted very discourteously. Let me explain the situation as viewed by myself so that it may not be misunderstood. The Japanese government cares very little whether or not some 1,000 or 1,200 Japanese find employment in British Columbia, but they feel disposed to resent the implied indignity offered in an act intended to emphasize the fact that the Japanese are objectionable people in a foreign community, so objectionable that a law has been passed to prevent them gaining a livelihood in that community. To the Japanese people their reputation and good name is dearer than life itself, and I assure you this question is one of sentiment only. It is of no commercial importance, but Japan must and shall be respected as a nation, and it will be seen that the Imperial authorities of Great Britain will look upon it in this way."

"As soon as our minister, Mr. Kato, can set the machinery in motion the British government will instruct the Canadian government to veto the objectionable legislation. This, I think, will be done immediately or very soon at least. Bear in mind that if the Japanese government can be convinced that all the people—I mean all classes of people—in British Columbia object to Japanese immigration, my government would likely restrict immigration to British Columbia. They have the power and they would no doubt exercise it. Though we are a nation of forty million people, our present industrial expansion is so great that we have ample employment at home on railways, canals, shipbuilding and public works of all kinds. In this way we are situated differently from China."

"I do not believe that Mr. Cotton who expressed the conviction of the legislature in the reply to the Canadian government, wishes to restrict Japanese immigration. I do not believe British Columbia generally wishes it. I believe the people of British Columbia share my opinion that in a new country like British Columbia the frugal, law-abiding hard-working Japanese, who spends his money in the country and adopts the habits and dress of the people, is a desirable immigrant."

To the question "Will Japan retaliate?" Consul Shimizu said: "Time enough to talk about retaliation. I do not wish to be quoted as expressing any opinion in that respect. The Japanese gentleman in Ottawa who referred to the matter was, I think, simply a traveller passing through Ottawa. The Dominion government, as I said before, will directly veto the bill."

"There is another matter which may interest Colonist readers. Canada, as you know, is a favored nation as regards Japan. I understand that the Japanese government are about to pass a special act granting Canadian certain privileges enjoyed by favored nations, namely, preferential tariff on all products of the Dominion. I have called my government asking a confirmation of the report and expect a reply to-day. This legislation is in strange contrast with the recent unfriendly act of the British Columbia legislation."

KHALIFA ONLY FORAGING.
He Seeks Cattle and Grain and Not an Engagement With Kitchener.

Cairo, Feb. 27.—The war office has issued a statement indicating that the Khalifa's recent movements have been made for the purpose of raiding cattle and grain. It is believed that the derelict force is still in the country southwest of Abyssinia, and 160 miles from Omdurman. It is proposed to send reinforcements to Khartoum at present.

SUICIDE.
Pictou, Ont., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Robert Gibson, 50 years of age, ship carpenter, for many years a highly respected resident of this place, but who for the past year was slightly demented, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head.

OKANAGAN AND BOUNDARY.
Barristers' Movements—A Constable Re-signs—Profit in Greenwood Property.

From the Midway Advance.
It is said that the ice on Okanagan lake was broken up during the past week to within two miles of Penticton, therefore it may reasonably be expected that navigation will soon be open.

As a result of several days of sunshine and warm winds, the snow is fast disappearing on the slopes of the surrounding hills. A few days more of the same weather and sleighing will be none of the best.

Mr. C. W. Ireland, barrister of Vernon, and who until recently was police magistrate of the town, is thinking, it is said, of removing to Vancouver, at which point he was some years ago, before coming to Vernon.

Mr. R. W. Deans, provincial constable at Osoyoos, has tendered his resignation, and as soon as his successor is appointed Mr. Deans will make a trip to England, with a two-fold object—to see friends and to interest capital in some mining ventures.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, P. L. S., of Greenwood, was married on February 1 in Montreal to Miss M. A. Brotherhood, of that city. With his bride Mr. Johnson will arrive at Greenwood about the middle of March, and it is needless to say that both will receive a warm welcome.

Mr. Miller, of Nelson, it is said, purchased Barrett block in Greenwood a few days ago, paying for the same a figure approaching the sum of \$9,000. Hardly was the deal completed before Mr. Miller was offered 10 per cent. advance on his purchase, a healthy sign to say the least of it.

Mr. Stoess, accompanied by two other officials connected with the C. P. R., attending departmental visitors in town yesterday. By the many inquiries before the exploration for smelter sites, it would look as if the C. P. R. are contemplating the erection of more than one smelter in the district.

Mr. A. B. Clabon, of Rossland, was a visitor in town on Wednesday last, leaving Boundary Creek, Mr. Clabon proceeded to the Coast and then to Eastern Canada on mining business.

W. B. Cochrane leaves today for Grand Forks, where he will go into partnership with H. S. Cayley, a leading barrister there, who is also well known in this city. Mr. Cochrane, it will be remembered, passed a highly successful examination last summer when he was admitted to the provincial bar, and since that time he has been engaged in the office of his father, W. M. Cochrane, of this city. His many friends here and in Victoria will wish him every success in his new home, and he will doubtless prove a decided acquisition to the bar of the Kettle River circuit.

From the Vernon News.
Through the kindness of Price Ellison, M. P., a case of books in connection with the travelling library of the province will shortly be installed in the reading room. The necessary 25 signatures to the petition asking for the books have been obtained, and Mr. Ellison generously paid at Victoria for the books that the books will soon be on hand. The books include works on natural science, farming, mining, history, fiction, etc., and may be replaced by a new and different set every three months.

The Armstrong flour mill has been closed down for the past few days, to enable work to be done on the mill. The mill is being repaired, and the tanks which are being erected. Each of these tanks, as mentioned in a previous issue of the News, will have a capacity of 700 tons, and are fitted with pneumatic machinery to convey the grain to and from the tanks. They will be completed about May 1.

The stimulus giving to tobacco growing in the vicinity of Kelowna by the splendid success attained by the cigar manufactory in that town, has induced a number of the farmers to make preparations to add tobacco to their crops next season, and the acreage planted in this crop will be much larger than ever before.

Word has been received that two nurses of the Victorian Order and a girl to act as a general servant will leave Ottawa on Friday of this week for this city, where they will be employed in connection with the Vernon Jubilee hospital.

Provincial Constable Love of Kelowna has been dismissed by the Attorney-General. Some time ago Mr. Love received notice that he was to remove to Gladstone, a new town on the Robson and Midway railway, the Attorney-General having decided to abolish the position of constable at Kelowna. Mr. Love requested that he be given some other post and a single man sent to Gladstone, which at present is a rough hole in the ground, and a place to take a woman or young children. Board at Gladstone costs \$40 to \$45 per month, and out of a constable's salary of \$65 (no horse allowance), it would be impossible for him to live there and keep his family elsewhere. This request would seem a fairly reasonable one, but its reply came in the shape of a note that he must go, as required. Mr. Hugh Rose has been sworn in as special constable at Kelowna, without regular salary, but will be paid for any services rendered as they may be required.

NELSON AND NEIGHBORHOOD.
City Council Revises the Trades Licenses—Death From Exposure—Hall Mines Shares.

While discussing the trades license by-law, the council decided to recede from its position of increasing the tax upon wholesale merchants doing business in this city. The proposal was to increase the present tax of \$10 every six months to \$25. The members of the council are certain that the tax was not in the interest of the city, and it will be allowed to remain as it is. With respect to the proposed tax of \$25 every six months upon express companies and loan companies doing business in the city, no complaints have yet been received from those who are to pay the tax, and consequently the council are still firm in their intention to impose it.

While the by-law regulating the number of saloons and hotels in the city was under discussion, it became evident that a move will be made to increase the number of hotels, as well as saloons. At present there are 15 hotel licenses and 5 saloon licenses granted, and the by-law limits the number of licenses at 15 hotels and 5 saloons. The city reaches 5,000. Mayor Neelands, it is understood, is in favor of an increase in the number of licenses, but Alderman Beer does not want any increase.

It was decided to reduce the licenses collected from auctioneers from \$50 to \$25 for every six months, and to impose a tax of \$100 for every six months upon persons bringing goods to the city and holding slaughter sales. The tax upon pawnbrokers was reduced from \$125 to \$50 for every six months. The tax imposed upon garden hose was reduced from \$3 to \$1.50 per annum.

The council decided the matter of the city solicitor's salary, fixing it at \$1,000, but made a reference to the finance committee to determine if it once started

VARIETY - "The Spice of Life,"

Doubleless so, but in the matter of Tea, the one unalterable, delicious

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

IS THE TEA DRINKER'S SAFEGUARD.

Lead Packets Only. 40c., 50c., 60c., All Grocers.

mittee to determine what the solicitor had done to earn it.
Dr. Arthur returned from Salmo last evening, where he was called as coroner to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a miner named Patrick Kehoe. Kehoe left Salmo on Sunday morning for the Salmo Consolidated Company's mine, and was found dead on the trail the following morning about 12 miles from Salmo. As the body was not frozen, it was evident that death was due to exposure and exhaustion. Kehoe weighed close upon 190 pounds, and as the snow was deep and soft he broke through, so that he had to raise himself out with his hands. The marks on the trail indicated that he had fought his way along in this manner for some distance until he was completely overcome and lay down to die. Kehoe had considerable mining property, and on his body \$170 in cash was recovered. The coroner decided that an inquest was not necessary.

Advices received in Nelson from London announced that Hall Mines shares have fallen another five shillings, and that the stock, which a few weeks ago was quoted at 17s. 6d., could not be sold above seven shillings. As the par value of the shares is 20 shillings, the condition of the market indicates that the shares for which the English investors paid par are now worth considerably less than half their former value. It is not known whether the drop has been caused by an effort on the part of some of the larger shareholders to unload while the market was favorable, or by unfavorable reports received from the company's properties in Kootenay.

KEELEY THE FRAUD.
One of the Greatest Humbugs of the Century—Made a Good Living for Years, While His Dupes Waited.

In regard to the exposure of the fact that John E. W. Keeley, or "motor" fame, used compressed air or gas to effect the movements of the notorious motor that puzzled scientists, the New York Herald says:

Death has claimed the arch charlatan John Ernest Worrell Keeley, but what of treasure chest, stocked again and again in the last quarter of a century? Keeley had been an artificer in wood and iron and brass, an Indian fighter, a head waiter, a first violin in an orchestra, a circus performer and a professor of legerdemain. He combined the skill of all these trades and professions, invented the Keeley motor and wheedled millions from his fellowmen.

"Here you are, ladies and gentlemen," he might have said, "Here is the great Keeley motor now you see it move and now you don't. Thanks. Observe, I place it in the motor, so. You'd like it back? Stand right on that spot until I tell you to get up, and it will work and I'll declare a dividend."

Here is a list of some of the investments to be charged to the account of this charlatan of the nineteenth century: Advanced by New York capital—

1878 (1874)	\$8,000,000
Expended in perfecting the motor	60,000
Given by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore	100,000
Stock of the Keeley Motor Co.	5,000,000

Total \$17,100,000

Not that this by any means represents all the money which has been swallowed up in the swiftly revolving motor. It may be six millions, it may be ten millions; for in the 25 years in which the new force which was to be evolved was exploited before the public this magician of mechanics found thousands who believed in him and backed their faith by greenbacks. He never lacked for funds which he could carry on his wild experiments. The financial operations of the Keeley motor were involved in as much secrecy as the mechanism itself. Hundreds have invested in it and have kept the investment secret. The exact amount of money sunk through Keeley will never be definitely known.

MIGHT HAVE HAD MORE.
He had operated an engine by means of compressed air force through thin tubes from a concealed tank. He had a wonderful invention which at the twang of a violin and in response to the twang of a violin of water into its mechanism, set up a terrific disturbance, provided the condensed air pipes were tight and no inquisitive individual moved the machine about the floor.

One of the most remarkable things concerning this juggler with science was that he did not leave more money than he did. He bequeathed to his family \$1,500, "15 pieces of experimental apparatus and a certain right of unknown valuation in certain uncompleted and unpatented inventions."

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, a brilliant woman, famed for her learning and culture, gave the man from \$250 to \$350 a month to aid in his researches. She made a coffin in her will, signed in the dingy little shop in Philadelphia, whereby she directed that a part of her estate go to a fund for perfecting the Keeley motor. When he died she survived only a few days. Her soul seemed to be bound up in the success of the invention.

Professors of science studied Keeley's machines and listened to his hybrid jargon. Once a savant gravely proposed that Keeley, who considered our English speech with every other breath, should have a home among the elect of the University of Pennsylvania.

Now that the personality of Keeley has gone out from this world it seems one of the most astounding occurrences of history that men should have witnessed in sober earnest the sober antics of this zany of science. He "dusted" horses, as the college boys would put it, with scientific nomenclature. He put up strange gods in his Philadelphia laboratory which mankind worshipped after the weird ritual composed by the high priests of fraud. Wealth made sacrifices of millions, too, at those shrines, and men thought that they were on the road to fortune on a way made straight by the great Keeley motor.

INTERESTED ALL CLASSES.
They believed that if it once started

there could be no stopping the revolution in early affairs which would follow in its train. It was only a year or two ago that the manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad inspected the motor and said that it was worth careful examination. Officials of the Metropolitan Traction Company made a similar examination. Col. John Jacob Astor, whose attention was attracted to the apparatus by Keeley's friend, champion and agent, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, seriously considered the advisability of forming a syndicate to bring the invention before the world. None of the gentlemen whom I have mentioned was finally convinced Keeley had discovered anything of value. It goes to show Keeley had the faculty of securing the attention of the keen and practical men of affairs.

Ordinance experts have sat in the Keeley laboratory in Philadelphia and watched experiments with a wonderful canon, which was in reality nothing but a big popgun.

Experts last week dissected the building in which the charlatan carried on his experiments. They laid bare the pipes which conveyed the compressed air from a buried steel tank. They found that the strange force which came at the twanging of a fiddle bow or the dropping of a little water was after all only atmosphere condensed. There was nothing new. They found that the machines were operated on principle discovered centuries ago.

EXPOSED YEARS AGO.
Yet the Keeley motor had been denounced years before that. The Herald had nine years before showed the workings of Keeley's models and pointed out that the force which made the motor whirl was compressed air. For all that Keeley was able to organize a company, not an officer of which had been taken into the confidence of the inventor. Not a man knew what was supposed to make the water "motor." Keeley died without revealing the means by which he attained his results. Even the courts could not compel him to tell.

Keeley's success lay in his faculty for simulating earnestness. He affected a virtue if he had it not. He acted as one who believed he had made a great discovery. He was a consummate actor. There was a stormy scene in his laboratory when a man needed him of using copper pipe from the transmitter and defied Keeley to cut it. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore offered the inventor \$1,000 if he would cut the supposed wire and thus fling back the aspersions of the critic. Keeley would not listen to such a thing. The spectators were hurried from the room, and a few minutes later Keeley summoned two witnesses and cut the supposed copper pipe. It proved to be wire. Now the puzzle is to find when the change took place, for there was no doubt in the world that the wire was copper pipe not five minutes before. Yet through all this storm scene Keeley boiled with righteous indignation and scorn. He could not have been that the supposed copper pipe. It proved to be wire. Now the puzzle is to find when the change took place, for there was no doubt in the world that the wire was copper pipe not five minutes before.

Yet through all this storm scene Keeley boiled with righteous indignation and scorn. He could not have been that the supposed copper pipe. It proved to be wire. Now the puzzle is to find when the change took place, for there was no doubt in the world that the wire was copper pipe not five minutes before.

It almost seems incredible that one should listen without laughing at some of the Munchausen-like statements made by Keeley. It was the grave face, the earnest eyes, the enthusiastic manner of the man which carried conviction.

"Within six months," he said, "a train of cars may be run between here and Philadelphia at the rate of a mile a minute by taking the power out of so much water as will rest in the palm of my hand. Why, there is sufficient power in a bucket of water to run a steamer so fast that she will split in two."

HIS TRICKS OF MAGIC.
Only the accomplished manipulator can make the farmer believe that it's an easy thing to find under which shell pea is resting. Only a man of the showman's instincts and the never failing nerve of Keeley could have talked such condensed nonsense with so serene a face. It took the coolness of a man who could juggle knives to keep the public at bay year after year with the promise that his great invention would soon be completed. His tactics were always those of the prestidigitator. If he wished to keep his motors from too close scrutiny he twanged a tuning fork, scraped a violin bow and always kept up a patter of pseudo scientific terms. Imagine a scientist playing "Home, Sweet Home" on a harmonica for the purpose of disintegrating a force sufficient to split a steamship in two.

When Biddy goes, what rapture fills My being's core! New lustre flows From heart and wall and window-sill; These things, as dust, I suppose, When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes, the steak is rare; My morning cup her absence shows; The kettle laughs, the range glows; These things, as dust, I suppose, When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes, my soul's my own, My house my castle, plenty flows; I gain in actual adipose. My wife's a queen upon her throne Dispensing comfort, joy, repose, When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes, the sweet old ways Come back to mock this day of shows— The mutual service that love pays, The thrills of the cheer, the jest, the praise, The homeliness one's walls inclose— When Biddy goes.

But this reflection makes me sad; Ours little my end in no one knows What dolor for our urgent woes Verticament dogs her flying toes, When Biddy goes.

BIDDY.
When Biddy goes, what rapture fills My being's core! New lustre flows From heart and wall and window-sill; These things, as dust, I suppose, When Biddy goes.

BECKHAM'S PILLS. taken as directed will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beckham's Pills are Without a Rival

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C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangell

as follows, viz.,

"Danube" February 23

And from Vancouver at 12 noon on following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.		
No. 2	No. 4	TIME TABLE	No. 1	No. 3	TIME TABLE
D'y.	Sat.	Effective Nov. 19, 1898.	D'y.	Sat.	Effective Nov. 19, 1898.
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
9:00	3:00	De. Victoria	Ar.	12:30	6:25
9:30	3:30	Goldstream	Ar.	1:00	6:50
10:10	4:10	Shawnigan Lake	Ar.	1:40	7:30
10:58	4:58	Duncan	Ar.	2:04	8:04
12:30	6:00	Nanaimo	Ar.	8:40	9:23
12:45	6:20	Ar. Wellington	De.	8:25	9:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

Rates and all information apply at company's offices.

Geo. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Is the popular line between East and West.

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route.

CITY OF KINGSTON.
Speed, 18 knots; tonnage, 1,117

8:00 p.m.	Ar. Victoria	Ar.	3:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	Port Townsend	Ar.	12:30 p.m.
2:30 a.m.	Seattle	Ar.	10:05 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	Tacoma	Ar.	8:00 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt.
Adolph building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save money, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to the East.

FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	\$5.00
Elgin Watches from	\$5.00
10 Solid Silver Cases	\$6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	\$35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	\$18.00
EVERETT'S MILLAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsome Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE
68-69 1/2 YATES STREET.
Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

REVELSTOCK, B. C.

J. V. PERKS, Proprietor.

Free bus meets all trains; refurbished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.

Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, \$2 per day.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

Pure Oak Tanned

BELTING

AMUR

Leaves Porters' Wharf Thursday, February 16th, ...FOR... SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYE, WRANGEL and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co. 39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangell Skagway and way ports On the 4th and 18th of Each Month

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPBEL & CO., Agents, Victoria

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plummer Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 12:15 o'clock, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY

AND...
SOO PACIFIC LINE
The Most Direct Route to all points East and South East

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars to MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON Without Change

Tickets to and from all points in Europe

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE VIA... St. John, Boston, Halifax, New York. And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porters' Wharf Thursday, February 16th, ...FOR... SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYE, WRANGEL and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co. 39 Government St., Victoria.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS to DYE and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours. STEAMSHIP "City of Seattle" —SAILS FOR— Dyea and Skagway direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Leave for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m. Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer. For freight, tickets and store orders, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER

Sails from Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m. Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m. Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m. Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m. Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer. For freight, tickets and store orders, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co. British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skagway, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass In a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skagway. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City. Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY -- TO -- YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trousseau Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company Alaska Railway and Transportation Company Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways between Dyea and Crater Lake

These Tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

Old : Yukoners : Employ : This : Route : Almost : Exclusively

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Facilities as good as give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE IS A UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER. No Extra Expense for Bonding. No Frouble. No Delays. For rates and full particulars apply to

Dodwell & Co. Ld., R. P. Rithet & Co. Ld. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. Ld.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, and every fifth day thereafter. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., Feb. 5, 10, 16, 20, 25, Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Apr. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Hopea and A-K-I leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 5 and every fifth day thereafter. The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p.m. Feb. 14, Mar. 1, 16, 31, for passengers and freight. For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing. R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria. J. P. TOWNBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND
Steamer **GLAYOQUOT** will leave Victoria for Texada, Thursday 5 a.m. Nanaimo for Texada, Friday 7 a.m. Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 7 a.m. Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday 8 a.m. Leaving at way ports as freight and passengers may offer. Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day. For rates apply on board, or at Porters' wharf.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for requiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria. LEONARD L. SOLEY, Land Commissioner. Victoria, B. C. June 12th, 1898.

FOR SALE

THE S.S. Alpha,

653 TONS.

Now lying at Spratt's wharf, Victoria. Is in thorough running order, having just come off ship at Esquimalt, where she was thoroughly overhauled and painted. For further particulars apply to PICKFORD & BLACK, Vancouver, or to A. H. B. Macgowan, agent, Vancouver.

QUEENSLAND
SS. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, March 8, at 2 p.m.
SS. ALBEMARLE sails for Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday March 22, at 10 p.m.
Line to Coolangub, Australia, and Cape town, South Africa, J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents, San Francisco.

The Colonist.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1899.
Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability,
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.
In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites in circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of cities than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE SESSION.

The house was in session thirty-eight working days. A few night sessions were held, but these were more than offset by the short day sessions. Probably the number of hours in which the house was actually engaged in business did not exceed 152. Of this time fully one half was taken up with routine business and the discussion of points of order, which leaves 76 hours for debate. The estimate agrees with one made in the press gallery which put the average time per day devoted to the discussion of public business at two hours. It seems an extraordinary thing that 38 members could say all that ought to be said in connection with the legislation of the country in 76 hours. The greater portion of this short time was occupied by the opposition members. On the government side there was little or no debate. When the Attorney-General, like the great Jove, to quote Dryden's translation of the Iliad.

"Shook his ambrosial curls and gave a nod—
The stamp of fate, the signal of a god,"
the government phalanx remained dumb. Sir Oracle had spoken. There is hardly any precedent for such remarkable indifference on the part of a political party to matters of legislation. It cannot be truthfully said that any one government measure was fully explained and defended, and the conviction must have been felt by every person who was in touch with the business of the session, that, if the Attorney-General had so decided, every bill introduced by the ministry would have passed just as it read and without any attempt to explain its advantages or point out its effects. For the first time in British Columbia, a party boss has dominated the legislature.

In passing we wish to say that there is entirely too little debate in the British Columbia legislature. Principles and measures are not half discussed. There is very little of that contact of minds which perfects legislation. If a member happens to speak for fifteen minutes he usually feels called upon to apologize to the house for trespassing on its patience. What seems to be needed is a closer study of measures and a more elaborate discussion of them. In this connection reference may be made to the practice of the house in dealing with means. The debate on the principle of a bill always takes place on the second reading, which is a formal debate, and the majority of men are not at their best in a formal debate. In the New Brunswick legislature the habit has grown up of opening the proceedings in committee of the whole with a motion to read the bill section by section, and on this the whole bill is thrashed out, each member being at liberty to speak as often as he wishes. The greater latitude permitted in a discussion in committee secures better results than are reached in a debate on the second reading. The practice might be adopted with advantage in this province.

The work of the session as a whole has been extremely disappointing. It would make this article too long to take up the several government measures and review them at length. This will be done in a series of articles. At present these features of the session may be noted:
The seating of members by legislation; The disregard of established parliamentary practice in regard to the address;
The disfranchisement of hundreds of British subjects;
The aggrandizement of the powers of the ministry;
The curtailment of appropriations for public works;
The rescinding of the policy of provincial development;
The repudiation of agreements solemnly entered into by the government of the province.
It is a discreditable record, and one which, when they understand it, the people of British Columbia will be prompt to condemn.

THE OPPOSITION.

The members of the opposition can congratulate themselves upon the record made during the session. Their course was in no sense factious, for although they stood out strongly on the few salient questions which came up, they placed no obstacles in the way of the perfecting of legislation. They and their supporters in the country have the satisfaction of knowing that whenever the maintenance of constitutional government and established parliamentary usage came up for consideration, the voice and vote of the opposition was cast in favor of them. That the whole strength of the party was thrown against repudiation, and in favor of keeping faith with the public and with private individuals.
They have also the satisfaction of knowing that the session passed without the slightest attempt being made to cast discredit upon the late administration. Government newspapers told us that before the session was over facts would be brought to light which would disgrace the Turner administration in the eyes of the world. What are the facts? They are that during the whole session not so much as a syllable derogatory to the good faith, the honesty and the ability of that government was uttered. This is certainly a very gratifying thing, for it affords the highest possible testimony to the integrity of Mr. Turner and his colleagues.

PETER MITCHELL.
The younger generation of Canadians hardly know Peter Mitchell even by name, and yet the consummation of confederation in 1867 was as much due to him as to any one individual. When confederation was first proposed, it was to embrace only what are now Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick's adhesion to the Quebec scheme—that is, the original confederation agreement—was absolutely essential, for no matter how Nova Scotia might go, no union would be possible without the co-operation of the first-named province, which lies between the latter and Quebec. In 1865 New Brunswick rejected the Quebec scheme at the polls. Mr. Mitchell was at this time a member of the legislative council of that province, and he fought the battle for union with a vigor and fertility of resource which was in every way remarkable. He recently said to the Montreal Witness:

"It is perhaps a little late in the day, but public men who serve their country are generally treated with neglect. The public has a short memory, and easily forgets the benefits which it receives from the efforts of those who have served it; it is, however, pleasant to find that the man whose efforts brought about confederation is not entirely forgotten. I do not mean to say that confederation would never have come about had it not been for any work in turning a hostile majority into a favorable one in the space of four months, and this not because of politics, one side or the other, but simply because of one man—a personality; but it might not have been brought about for a long time—perhaps generations. And what would we be to-day were it not for confederation? Where would our development be? How would we have found a market for our products, a market in which we could borrow all the money we needed to carry on public works?"

Those who remember Peter Mitchell, when he fought the battle of confederation alone in the New Brunswick legislature, will bear us out in saying that he exhibited a power both of attack and defence that was remarkable. His style of speaking was fervid and incisive. He spared no one's feelings, and never asked for quarter. He possessed remarkable aptness for political intrigue, and it was his talent in this direction and his strong individuality that supported Governor Gordon in his extreme course in dealing with the anti-confederation government. Mr. Mitchell is now 81 years old. His career has not been a financial success. Though a member of Sir John Macdonald's first cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of minister of fisheries, Mr. Mitchell was always a staunch Liberal in politics.

JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
We print an interview with Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul for Canada. It will be read with very great interest. Mr. Shimizu is very confident that the anti-Japanese legislation will be disallowed at the instance of the British government. The Colonist has already expressed the opinion that the great majority of the people of British Columbia would not insist upon the maintenance of this law upon the statute book, if it is for the general interests of the Empire that it shall be disallowed. The provincial government has shown no disposition to accede to the wishes of the Imperial authorities on this point, and it may be that they would court a collision of interests, with the hope that they would be able to carry the province upon an appeal to the country on this issue. We are quite satisfied that they would find themselves greatly mistaken in this, and that the loyalty of the people to the Empire at large would outweigh any

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"It is perhaps a little late in the day, but public men who serve their country are generally treated with neglect. The public has a short memory, and easily forgets the benefits which it receives from the efforts of those who have served it; it is, however, pleasant to find that the man whose efforts brought about confederation is not entirely forgotten. I do not mean to say that confederation would never have come about had it not been for any work in turning a hostile majority into a favorable one in the space of four months, and this not because of politics, one side or the other, but simply because of one man—a personality; but it might not have been brought about for a long time—perhaps generations. And what would we be to-day were it not for confederation? Where would our development be? How would we have found a market for our products, a market in which we could borrow all the money we needed to carry on public works?"

Those who remember Peter Mitchell, when he fought the battle of confederation alone in the New Brunswick legislature, will bear us out in saying that he exhibited a power both of attack and defence that was remarkable. His style of speaking was fervid and incisive. He spared no one's feelings, and never asked for quarter. He possessed remarkable aptness for political intrigue, and it was his talent in this direction and his strong individuality that supported Governor Gordon in his extreme course in dealing with the anti-confederation government. Mr. Mitchell is now 81 years old. His career has not been a financial success. Though a member of Sir John Macdonald's first cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of minister of fisheries, Mr. Mitchell was always a staunch Liberal in politics.

JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We print an interview with Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul for Canada. It will be read with very great interest. Mr. Shimizu is very confident that the anti-Japanese legislation will be disallowed at the instance of the British government. The Colonist has already expressed the opinion that the great majority of the people of British Columbia would not insist upon the maintenance of this law upon the statute book, if it is for the general interests of the Empire that it shall be disallowed. The provincial government has shown no disposition to accede to the wishes of the Imperial authorities on this point, and it may be that they would court a collision of interests, with the hope that they would be able to carry the province upon an appeal to the country on this issue. We are quite satisfied that they would find themselves greatly mistaken in this, and that the loyalty of the people to the Empire at large would outweigh any

THE OPPOSITION.

The members of the opposition can congratulate themselves upon the record made during the session. Their course was in no sense factious, for although they stood out strongly on the few salient questions which came up, they placed no obstacles in the way of the perfecting of legislation. They and their supporters in the country have the satisfaction of knowing that whenever the maintenance of constitutional government and established parliamentary usage came up for consideration, the voice and vote of the opposition was cast in favor of them. That the whole strength of the party was thrown against repudiation, and in favor of keeping faith with the public and with private individuals.
They have also the satisfaction of knowing that the session passed without the slightest attempt being made to cast discredit upon the late administration. Government newspapers told us that before the session was over facts would be brought to light which would disgrace the Turner administration in the eyes of the world. What are the facts? They are that during the whole session not so much as a syllable derogatory to the good faith, the honesty and the ability of that government was uttered. This is certainly a very gratifying thing, for it affords the highest possible testimony to the integrity of Mr. Turner and his colleagues.

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feeling they may have in favor of the exclusion of the Japanese.
Mr. Shimizu says that from the Japanese point of view the whole question is a sentimental one. That this must be the case is obvious. To Japan as a nation it must be a matter of supreme indifference whether a few hundred people, more or less, get work in this province. As Mr. Shimizu says, the government of that country can very easily prevent immigration directly to British Columbia, if we do not want it to continue. But the fact of the question being purely a sentimental one makes it all the more difficult to handle. The British Columbia legislature has placed itself on record as holding the Japanese to be an inferior race, a step which naturally arouses their indignation.
We think that from a purely material point of view it is an error, and a very serious one, to place any obstacles in the way of developing the most friendly commercial relations between this country and Japan. We concede all that can fairly be urged regarding the undesirability of Japanese competition in the labor market here, but we hold that the other side of the case counterbalances it, and that the government made a great error in not assenting to the suggestion of the federal government, made at the request of the Imperial authorities, and in not altering several acts to which exception has been taken.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ATLIN.

The provisions made for the government of Atlin and the settlement of disputes regarding mining matters are very broad and vest large powers in the hands of the government and the judge of the Supreme Court, who shall be named as commissioner, but we do not know that they are open to any adverse criticism. The manner in which these large powers shall be exercised will call for careful scrutiny, but it is not easy to suggest any better way of meeting the emergency that has arisen.

Atlin is not yet ready for municipal government, but there will be certain things that must be done there this year, of the class usually dealt with by municipal organizations, and we do not think of any one upon whom the responsibility of administration can be better thrown than upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. If the district develops as we all hope it will, the arrangement will only be temporary. While opposed on principle to the centralization of power in the hands of the government, especially where, as in this case, no limit is placed to the manner in which that power shall be exercised, we recognize that cases may easily arise where the whole responsibility must be thrown upon the ministry, subject only to the control of public opinion.

We have already expressed the opinion that the person appointed to adjust disputes, arising out of the locations in Atlin, should have plenary powers, and consequently approve of the measure passed for that purpose, so far as this feature of it goes. It seems a matter for regret, however, that in passing this act the government did not take care to protect such equitable rights as aliens might have acquired in good faith previous to the passage of the Placer Mines act of the late session. A great many aliens took out licenses and located claims, but failed to get them duly recorded. Under the new Placer Mines law it is now too late to record them. The act provides that he "shall not give any decision which shall conflict with the provisions of the statute of the present session taking away from aliens the right to locate, record or own placer mining claims." It might be contended that to permit an alien to perfect a title equitably acquired before the passage of the Placer Mines act would not be in conflict with that act, but this is open to doubt, and if the legislature intended so to provide, it is a pity that more explicit language was not employed.

"Anglican's" letter is interesting, but we do not feel like opening the door to a religious controversy, at least just at the present time. It is quite probable that, in view of what is transpiring in England, it will not be possible to keep controversial matters affecting the Church of England out of our columns, but just now we do not see that any good will result from allowing the discussion to begin. Considerable latitude has always been allowed "W. K. B." in his letters, but to avoid anything like undue discrimination, we must request him to avoid references that call for controversial replies.
The Ottawa Journal draws attention to the fact that the United States commissioners have gone so far as to concede that the Alaskan boundary is a matter for arbitration, the split being as to the appointment of an umpire. The Journal thinks that, as the United States has always contended that there was nothing to arbitrate, this admission is a distinct gain so far as Canada is concerned. The gain is, we fear, more theoretical than real.
Health and strength carry us through danger and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with ripe blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning-like rapidity. Once in the blood the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that it only part of what it does. It also directs the circulation of the secretions of digestive fluids, promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with a healthy blood. It builds a strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body in a disease-resisting state.
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of mailing card and get his great book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Advice," absolutely free. Address "World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y."

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CURRENT COMMENT
VINDICTIVE LEGISLATION.
The bill introduced by Attorney-General Martin to amend the Supreme Court Act should be defeated. It is vindictive legislation. The members from Kootenay should defeat it. It is not only a matter of honor to the province, but it is also a matter of honor to the country. It is so in all other provinces in Canada, and it is so in all states in the republic to the south. Mainland and island jealousies should be allowed to die out; but just as long as legislation like the supreme court bill is attempted with the feeling of hatred between the people of the two sections of the province.—Nelson Tribune.

TREATY NOT WANTED.

It will be a good day for Canada and for the Liberal party if Sir Wilfrid Laurier comes with no treaty at all or with a treaty which removes two or three points of acute difference and leaves three questions secretly about Canada and the other hands by the development of Canada's resources for the benefit of Canadians. To a country in Canada's position nothing more useful than free trade can offer any guarantee of final truth. In fiscal affairs the wisdom of to-day becomes the folly of tomorrow, and the folly of to-day becomes the wisdom of tomorrow. There is no Mount Sinai in economics, and neither the principles of Cobden nor the doctrines of McKinley should have the binding force of the decalogue. All the advantages which a free trade policy would bring to Canada would be dearly purchased by the forfeiture of any part of this country's commercial and industrial freedom.—Toronto Telegram.

MISING TAXATION.

Why does not Minister of Finance Cotton apply the principles of the tax on successions to the tax on the net output of mines—both metalliferous and coal? Take the plank stand edge ways on the road. There is a heavy fine imposed for any vehicle driving on these paths, and it is impossible to drive over the plank border unless done intentionally. Of course if the wheelmen and wheelwomen of this city are content with things as they are it is no use talking about a tax for cinder paths, but neither the council nor the Committee of Fifty are to blame for bringing this question of a tax forward because the council have been repeatedly begged to do something of the kind for the last two years. How much could be raised by a voluntary tax for such a purpose? Will the Wheelmen's Association answer?

PUNCTURE.

The blood is made pure and the system kept clear of impurities by the daily use of
Abbey's Effervescent Salt,
an English preparation. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ALIEN EXCLUSION ACT.

Sir:—Since writing you the other day, I learn that the Minister of Mines has brought in a bill to further amend the Placer Mining act. It is No. 93, 1889. It is proposed under this bill to repeal sections 8 and 10 of the Placer Mining act, 1898. The new act will not come into force until the first day of May next, and any American citizen will be allowed to work as a miner in any placer claim without taking out a certificate. Many American citizens hold a license from the government and it is only reasonable to assume that they will be allowed to work in the mines pending the coming into force of the new act.
FRANK RICHARDS.

LIGHT WANTED.

Sir:—Will some one be good enough to explain why it was necessary to leave the streets in gloomy darkness last evening (Saturday), the principal shopping evening of the week? Was it because the moon was scheduled to shine and didn't? Why does this sort of thing happen so often? The general supposition is that the city has a first class electric light plant, the only one in the province to grope our way through the streets so often after nightfall? Is it a desire to save a few pounds of nut coal, carbons, and oil for the machinery? The wages of the employees go on; they don't stop. Interest on the investment does not stop. Then what is the meaning of this wretched happy-go-lucky way of running what is really a first class institution? Until a better person is given to it must be attributed to the slackness and the laziness of the staff.
SHOPPER.

WHO WANTS GOOD ROADS?

Sir: Letters have appeared in your columns opposing the tax on bicycles. I claim there are two sides to the question at issue. Citizen A drives a hack or express wagon for a living. Citizen B keeps a watch-dog to guard the tool shed and chicken house, etc., which is necessary. C takes a \$100 contract in this city. A, B and C have to pay a tax, why should not D, who keeps a bicycle, 50 per cent, of which is used for pleasure, not made in this province—imported. They eat nothing, can be stowed away at the owners' sweet will in the hall, cupboard or shed; but the owner who keeps a horse and rig of some description keeps the wheels of Victoria moving in the shape of horse-shoes, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and carriage builders, being constantly employed. I need not say more. If you give publicity to my letter, I ask those ladies and gentlemen who are opposed to the tax to reflect on the action of Mayor Redfern two years ago, when he appealed to the people on this matter, and the decision arrived at recently by the Committee of Fifty that cyclists should be taxed in common with other citizens. Who's cry has been the loudest for good roads?
AMEN.

THE TAX ON BICYCLES.

Sir:—From the number of letters that have appeared in the papers lately protesting against the action of the Committee of Fifty in advising the council to place a tax on bicycles it is evident that the reason for such recommendation being made is not known to a large number of bicycle owners. The committee was informed by several gentlemen who take a very active interest in wheeling that the Wheelmen's Association was almost unanimously in favor of such a tax, and that they believed a can-

vas of the city would show a very general desire on the part of bicyclists for such a tax. It was understood by the Committee that this tax was only to be spent in making good cinder paths on three or four of the main streets leading to the different suburbs of the city and that it was on no account to be expended for the general improvement of the streets. A similar tax, so I am informed, is imposed in Tacoma and other cities, and the paths thus provided are highly appreciated by the bicyclists who use them. Drivers of vehicles are also in favor of them as the bicyclists stick to the cinder path and do not run in and out amongst the carriages. The idea of taxing bicycles for the general improvement of the streets and not taxing carriages would be manifestly absurd and was never thought of for one moment by the committee. If this tax was imposed it might certainly be a hardship in some few instances, say where there are several wheels in one family, but surely the tax in such cases could be arranged on some equitable basis. Of course nobody likes being taxed for anything; but all want the other fellow to pay; but it seems to me that there are very few bicyclists who wheel either for business or pleasure who would not gladly pay \$1 or even \$2 per annum for the pleasure of having a fine, smooth, safe cinder path to run over to the city limits instead of the rough roads as at present. The gravel bicycle path up Port street running close alongside the car track is most dangerous and sooner or later there will be a serious accident, if not a valuable life lost. That path should have been made on Yates street instead of Port street as there is unlimited space there and a good grade. In regard to the assertion made that if cinder paths were laid down they would be spoilt in a short time by carts and wagons cutting them up I would say that in Tacoma these paths are placed next the sidewalk and are enclosed on the street side by a concrete plank stand edge ways on the road. There is a heavy fine imposed for any vehicle driving on these paths, and it is impossible to drive over the plank border unless done intentionally. Of course if the wheelmen and wheelwomen of this city are content with things as they are it is no use talking about a tax for cinder paths, but neither the council nor the Committee of Fifty are to blame for bringing this question of a tax forward because the council have been repeatedly begged to do something of the kind for the last two years. How much could be raised by a voluntary tax for such a purpose? Will the Wheelmen's Association answer?

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an English preparation. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

HOW TO COOK A SHOE

Apply any ordinary shoe-dressing, once or twice a week, for a short time.
When the Shoe Cracks, It's Done.
N.B.—Avoid
PACKARD'S SPECIAL COMBINATION
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IT WON'T COOK.
25 cents at all shoe stores. PACKARD makes it. PACKARD OF MONTREAL.
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B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

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This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.
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SUPPER IS to many INDISPENSIBLE and the question arises: What should we Eat, Drink and Avoid, Supper being a late refreshment?
We Should Avoid
Anything and Everything that does not comply with the following simple Hygienic rules
We Should Eat
That which readily assimilates and does not overtax the digestive powers during the night,
We Should Drink
Only that which induces healthy sleep, without any reactionary depression in the morning
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"FOUR CROWN"
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Re Catherine Medina
Deceased.
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
In the estate and effects of Catherine Medina, of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, intestate.
Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay their indebtedness to me, and all persons having any claim against the estate of the said deceased are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor.
E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6 Broughton, St. Victoria, B.C.
Post office address, box No. 188.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co.,
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6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.
The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:
1 122 205 270 351 428
6 137 209 270 350 451
18 140 212 281 303 456
20 152 214 282 373 404
82 153 221 284 315 470
86 156 222 292 307 476
94 157 236 293 401 481
106 158 248 295 403 524
118 188 250 322 420 535
129 191 258 325 424 583
Sixty debentures at \$500 each \$30,000.
The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.
Countersigned
JAMES H. LAWSON, JR.,
Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.
Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1899.

Re John Sylvester Bowker
Deceased.
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
IN PROBATE.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the Administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.
All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of
E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6, Broughton Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Post-office address, Box No. 189.

CUSTOMS BLANKS
All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations
Are to be had at the office of
THE COLONIST in any quantity desired
Notice of Annual Meeting
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Dardanelles Mining & Milling Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.
Proxies for voting at the said meeting must be deposited with the Secretary at least 72 hours before the time for holding the meeting.
FRED. PETERS, Secretary.

Thomas Bros. and Grant.
Land Registry Act.
In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three (423), Victoria City.
NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Geiger, Joseph Wriglesworth and Edmunda Granchell on the 11th October, 1870, and numbered 1708a.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B

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Look for the blue label.

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Smoke union-made cigars.

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Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

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Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

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Bros. Carpet Machine. Arrange to

have your house cleaning done early in

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To Typewriters—We are now carrying

in stock Webster's famous Star Ribbons,

the only non-type filling ribbon made.

We also have Webster's "multikopy"

carbon at \$3.50 per box. Victoria Book

& Stationery Co.

A. O. U. W. Convention.—The Grand

Lodge, A. O. U. W., of British Colum-

bia, will meet in this city on Wednesday

of next week. Past Supreme Master

Kingsley will be in attendance.

Vice Versa.—The Association Football

team of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk defeated

the Columbus at the Canteen grounds

on Saturday by 7 to 1. In the account

published on Sunday it was stated that

the Columbus was 0.

Paid in Advance.—Two bicyclists yester-

day received summonses to appear in

the police court to-day to answer to

charges of riding on the sidewalk. They

fined to the chief of police \$3 each, the

fine fixed by by-law, and they will plead

guilty for them to-day. Thus they are

relieved of the inconvenience and em-

barassment of attending court.

Walter Barry's Funeral.—From his

parents' residence, Putnam street, the

funeral of the late Walter Barry took

place yesterday morning. High mass

was celebrated at the R. C. cathedral,

and at the graveside service was again

conducted by Rev. Father Althoff. The

pallbearers were Messrs. J. W. Speck,

J. Hopworth, J. Roark, W. Wahnsley,

W. King and W. Adams.

Dust to Dust.—A large number of sor-

rowing friends followed the remains of

the late Mrs. John Smith to the city of

the dead on Sunday afternoon. The

funeral services were conducted in St.

Barnabas church and at the cemetery by

Rev. J. B. Haslam. Those who acted

as pallbearers were Messrs. M. Mc-

Gregor, A. Tolmie, W. Lorimer, J. Full-

erton, F. T. Sherling and J. Baker.

New Gorge Bridge.—The provincial

government propose replacing the pre-

sent wooden bridge across Victoria Arm

at the Gorge with a steel structure,

work on which will be commenced im-

mediately. The old bridge will not be torn

down until the sections of the new one

are ready to put in position. A vote for

the bridge was passed at last year's ses-

sion of the legislature, and an additional

vote was passed this year. Mr. F. C.

Gamble, public works engineer, is in

charge of the work.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-

lets. All druggists refund the money if

it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has

L. B. Q. on each tablet.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

(Fever Thermometers)

We have now in Stock a large

line of these goods, and we invite

the attention of Physicians, Nurses,

and others to the superior quality of

the same. We give Physicians and

Nurses a Special Discount.

G. H. BOWES

Chemist

Telephone 3. 100 Gert. St., near Yates

THE SESSION ENDED.

Formal Prorogation of the House
by His Honor the Lieut-
enant Governor.About Two New Acts Per Day the
Record of the Just closed
Session.

There was as little pomp and circum-
stance in connection with the closing of
the first session of the eighth parliament
of British Columbia yesterday as there
has been on the occasion of the opening
just seven weeks and four days before.
Citizens filled the chamber and the gal-
leries, the arrangements for the seat-
ing and movement of the visitors being
most commendable, and save for the gilt
and glitter of the military and naval
staff attending His Honor, the proceed-
ings were rather colorless. It was not
three minutes past the stroke of three
when the Queen's representative entered,
and being seated on the throne, the
clerk read the titles of the 101 bills pass-
ed during the session and not previously
assented to. The total number of new
acts is 106, but five had already been
assented to, at the special visits of the
Governor to the house during the con-
tinuance of the session. Those receiv-
ing the royal assent at prorogation were:

An act to amend the Police and Prisons
Regulation act.
An act to reduce the number of grand
jurors.
An act to incorporate the Kamloops &
Atlin Railway Company.
An act to amend the North Star and
Arrow Lake Railway act, 1898.
An act respecting the Registration of
Real Property in British Columbia.
An act to amend the Small Debts act.
An act to amend the Master and Servant
act.
An act to incorporate the Vancouver,
Northern and Yukon Railway Company.
An act to amend the Provincial Elections
act.
An act to incorporate the South Kootenay
Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Atlin Short
Line Railway & Navigation Company.
An act to incorporate the Pine Creek
Plume Company, Limited.
An act to incorporate the Chartered Com-
mercial Company of Vancouver.
An act to incorporate the Big Bend Trans-
portation Company, Limited.
An act to amend the Klutinaat Railway
act.
An act respecting Appointments to Boards
and other Public Bodies.
An act to amend the Power of Attorney
act.
An act to amend the Bills of Sale act.
An act to amend the Partnership act.
An act to amend the Kootenay & North-
west Railway Company act, 1898.
An act to amend an act to confirm an
agreement between Her Majesty, in right
of Her Province of British Columbia, and
Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and
to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Char-
tered Company.
An act to amend the Columbia & Western
Railway Subsidy act, 1896.
An act to amend the Medical act, 1898.
An act to amend the Health act.
The alterations in the laws relating to
the public domain will provide cheaper
methods for the securing of tracts of land
for pastoral and other purposes, and are
likely to increase the revenues of the
Crown, while preserving to the province
the benefits of any increment in value oc-
casioned by the growth of population and
wealth.
The adoption of the Torrens system of
land registration cannot but be benefi-
cial to the owners of land, as it will en-
able them to dispose of their property more
easily, at the same time increasing
the security of titles.
The modifications in the mining laws
will tend to the advantage of miners, and
to the removal of grievances of which they
have complained, while placing the import-
ant industry in which they are engaged on
a better basis.
The authority given for the construction
of great trunk roads can scarcely fail to
be a benefit to the province, as it will en-
able the government to develop the re-
sources of the Boundary Creek district by
making provision for aid in the construc-
tion of roads, and will bring the
district into easy communication with the
remainder of the province.
The liberal appropriations you have made
for educational purposes will ensure the
maintenance and extension of a system
which compares favorably with those of
the other provinces.
While gratified at the ample provision
you have made for the public services and
for the prosecution of works of general
utility, I am pleased to observe that you
have not overlooked the necessities of econ-
omy and for lightening the burdens of the
taxpayers. By the repeal of the tax on
mortgages and the abolition of the im-
portant and vexatious, you have given
relief to large numbers of the people,
while by the readjustment of other taxes
you have made the incidence of taxation
more equitable on all classes. It is
also a source of satisfaction to me to see
that you have made a vigorous effort to
establish an equilibrium between the re-
venue and expenditure, a course which can-
not fail to strengthen and extend the
credit of British Columbia in the money
markets of the world.
In relieving you from any further at-
tendance at this time on your legislative
duties, I do so with the firm conviction
that, under the blessing of an all-wise
Providence, the result of your labors will
be seen during the coming year in the pro-
gress and prosperity of all parts of the
province.

HOW IT HURTS.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges,
ache and pain. Do you know the cause?
Acid in the blood has accumulated in your
joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sas-
saparilla, which neutralizes the acid.
Thousands write that they have been com-
pletely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sas-
saparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache,
biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

Some Rich Ore.—There hardly seems to
be a section of British Columbia in which
rich mineral cannot be found, even on the
islands along the Coast containing as yet
undeveloped mines of enormous wealth.
During the past few months a party of
men have been working on Princess
Royal island, just south of the mouth of
the Skeena river, and they have evi-
dently struck it rich. One of their num-
ber, Mr. D. G. Widdell, came down on the
Willapa, bringing some samples of ore
for assay. The ore goes 30 per cent.
copper, \$16 in gold and \$3 in silver. He
and his partner, Mr. George Kelly, have
run a 15-foot tunnel on one of their
claims. The properties are situated on
a chain of lakes and are easy of access.

To prevent trousers fraying out at the
heel a guard has been designed consist-
ing of a curved plate adapted to be in-
closed in the fold of the bottom of the
leg, with a number of puncturing teeth
at the lower edge which extend through
the cloth and protect it from wear.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from
nervousness and dyspepsia should use Car-
ter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made
expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic
sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

Muslins Muslins

Direct From the Factory, Opened To-day.

Muslins for Curtains
Fancy MoresquesMuslins for Dresses
Borden's Lappette, Spots

And the New Ruffled Curtains.

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"Gisburn" For Sale
One of the Finest Residences
in Victoria

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in
lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at
the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and
very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large,
well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.
This property is offered for sale at a very great sacrifice.

For Lent

Spring salmon bellies—the very best on
the market. Not a bit dearer than the
ordinary kind, though better. 10 cents
pound; kit of 50 pounds, \$4; choice black
cod, 12 cents pound; pickled mackerel, 20
cents each.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street,
between Government and Broad.

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Such Shirts....

Such shirt selling as we had last week is
contagious—it's catching. It will break out
again this week. Not since Adam adopted
his new attire have men's shirts of such
good quality been sold for so little.

75 CENTS

for men's soft negligee shirts, cream col-
ored, silk striped, collar attached, yolk in
back, seams linen sewn, pocket 1-
4-hole pearl buttons, sizes up to 17½ inch
measure.

More new lines have been added to our
regular stock, making now over 125 dozen
for your choosing.

W. G. Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier
in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

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ADJUSTED.

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EYES TESTED
FREE.

FORT ST.

RED STAR
COMPRESSED YEASTS

Has established Agency in
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supply at the GROCERY
STORES in a few days.

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CLEVELAND
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PRICE LIST....

Columbia - - \$52, \$57, \$85.
Cleveland - \$40, \$55, \$65, \$80
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Spring 1899

Newest Creations in
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Denim Skirts
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SkirtsA very large Variety of At-
tractive Novelties Now
Showing at

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February 25, 1899.

Latest from Klondyke
Unanimous decision at Miners convention
After examination of many Outfits
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least money came from the
Old Reliable Clothing House
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**GREAT
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Which for Economy in Fuel,
Durability in Use and Per-
fection in Cooking, is the
BEST ON EARTH.

A Good Theory In Shoes is

...Get Them as Cheap as You Can

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FOLLOWING OUT VISIT OUR...

Great Midwinter Clearance Sale

Men's Cloth Top Hat, Vel. Kid, \$4.00—now \$3.00.
Ladies' Box Calf Button boots, \$3.00—now \$2.25.
Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots, \$3.00—now \$2.25.
Misses' Gaiter Boots, \$1.75—now \$1.40.
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